NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OPPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place .- PROP. HERRMANN WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE CUP AND THE LIP. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- THE NEW

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- SEVEN SONS NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE SPIRIT PRIEND

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-EQUESTRIAN PERFORM

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Day BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, Broadway.-Fox & SHARP MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs DANCES, BURLINGUES, AG.—MAGIC LAUREL.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DEAWING AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.-Songs, BALLEYS, PANTONINGS, &C.-KIVAL LOYERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway-

New York, Thursday, October 10, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

An advance was made yesterday by General Smith with a large force towards Lewinsville, where he bivouacked within two miles of that point. No disposition whatever appears to be vinced by the rebels to make an attack or provoke one on the line of the Potomac.

The capture of the Fanny by the rebels at Chicamaconico, has been amply avenged by the destruction of the rebel gunboats, and the dislodgement of their forces at that point by a heavy fire of shot and shell from the Susquehanni and Monticello. We give to-day the official report of this brilliant affair from the officers in command, which will be found highly interesting and very complete in detail.

The news from Missouri does not indicate any important movement of a decisive character. Colonel Mathews, who was in command of the Unio troops at Henman, had been compelled to retire from that position by the advance of an immensely superior body of rebels. General Price is still reported to be marching southward.

We learn by way of Louisville that the forces of General Floyd are greatly demoralized since their defeat at Carnifex Ferry by General Rosecrans. General Wise is said to have strived in Richmond within a few days, and there were rumors that he would be tried by court martial for military ineffi-

By the City of Washington, at this port yester day, we learn that the friendly letter, lately addressed by the Czar of Dursia to President Lincoln on the subject of our national trouble, has given great offence to, and excited considerable alarm among, the ruling classes in England. Lord Palmerston pronounces the sentence in which the Emperor Alexander alludes to the preservation of "the balance of power" by the United States and Russia, as a "diplomatic falsehood," and an "open insult" to Great Britain. The London Post and other British journals, in their indignation and fright at the prespect of an intimate alliance between the countries which one of them designates as the "nations of the future," sneer at and endeavor to aggravate the agitations which prevail both in Russia and America, and display their ill will and singularly bad taste by direct allusion to the results of the war in the Crimes and the possibility of a rupture of the federal Union here. In doing this John Ball, in his excitement, unveils his intention as to his hope of gain by the event. We have also received the text of the treaty of alliance entered iato between England, France and Spain for their operations against Mexico, with some particulars of the force by which they seek to carry them into execution.

THE NEWS.

The City of Washington, from Liverpool the 25th, and Queenstown the 26th ultime, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Our files from Europe are dated to the 25th of September, and contain some highly interesting details of the news to that day. These extracts are given at length in the Herand this morning.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Adams, from

Havana 5th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The French war steamer Lavoipier had just arrived at Havana from Gaiveston, New Orleans and Pensacola. It is reported that she went into New Orleans without communicating with the blockading squadron. The Fritish frigate Mersey was off the port, communicating with the British Consul. The Spanish steamer Union was destroyed by fire at Lisal on the 28th ult., and six persons were lost, including Mr. Engene Asron, a dentist supposed to be an American. The heaith of Hawana was much improved. The crops looked well. except in parts of the country where there but been a severe tempest. The yield will be large The market was steady. Sugars, Nos. 11 and 12, at 9 a 9% reals per arrobe. Stock in Havana, 66,000 boxes. Molasses, 234 reals per keg; little demand. Freights for the United States improves and ar still in good demand. American vessels were no so much neglected. Exchange on London, 161/2 a 17 premium; sixty days' sight, New York, 25 pro-

The Twenty-second Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel Wilson (Senator from that State), arrived in this city yesterday morning on route for the sent of war, and left for Washington in the evening. The officers were entertained at breakfast in the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the Sons of Massachusetts. It was the occasion of much patriotic cloquence, which will be found reported n our columns. Mr. James T. Brady delivered an able and spirited address to presenting a banner to he regiment, and a suitable response was made by Colonel Wilson. The whole proceeding were of a highly interesting character.

The Emigration Commissioners had no subject of ocial interest before them at their meeting yest rday. The weekly statement of the Secretary shows a continued decrease in the emigration from Europe, which is undoubtedly caused by the present unfortunate rebellion. The number of emigrants landed here last week was only 373, which makes the total since January 1, 58,561, ago'nst 53,118 up to the same period of his year, tommissioners have on land, to their crodits

sent. \$17,205 82. orrespondent at Monvovia, Liberia, dating

t the republic in conse juence of a general | Russia to express any solicitude upon this sub- | Governor Morgan was a participant in the fes-

belief that a Spanish man-of-war, with perhaps other vessels of Queen Isabella, would soon arrive in port in order to demand satisfaction in conse quence of the recent capture and subsequent de-struction of a Spanish ship engaged in the slave trade in the Gallenos. The women suffered a great fright, but the men were ardently anxious to engage the Spaniards, the free colored citizens be-lieving that they are even more than a match for these Europeans. President Benson had called for volunteers, and mounted guns on an unfinished fort at Cape Messurado, and his action was warmly sustained by the people. The war among the na-tives, subject to the jurisdiction of Liberia, was of

very sanguinary character. The Tammany Judiciary Convention met last evening, and nominated the following ticket:-For Judge of Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke, For Judge of Court of Common Picas—John R. Brady. For Judges of Superior Court—J. M. Barbour, C. L. M

For District Atterney-Nelson J. Waterbury.

There was a large Union meeting at Englewood, N. J., vesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by Judge J. R. Whiting, General Walbridge, Richard Busteed, Esq., Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Charles H. Voorhies and others.

A regiment of picked men, for sea and land ser, vice on the Southern coast, is to be raised in Con necticut. The camp is to be located at Fort Gris. wold, opposite New London, where the adjacent waters are well situated for boat practice, where the grounds are peculiarly adapted for drill, and where the guns of the fort may be used to learn the

volunteers their proper management. Charles S. Benton, the democratic nomince for Secretary of State, in Wisconsin, was formerly Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in New York, and a representative in Congress from the Seventcenth

The State Convention of Missouri will reassemble to-day in St. Louis, in response to the call of Governor Gamble.

The water in the Ohio river was rising again or the 8th inst., and fears of another flood were enter

The Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers have been swelled by recent rains in the Northwest, and the large freight boats are preparing to resume

Twenty-three of the prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette were members of the Maryland Legis-

The town elections in Connecticut were held on Monday, and, as far as heard from, thirty-two of them gave Union majorities and three democratic. The vote in the city of Philadelphia was very close between the Union and democratic candidates. The following is the result of the vote for Sheriff :-

-Nearly all the Union candidates were elected by majorities varying but little from the above. The brig Ocean Wave and the schooners Direct

and Lucy Virginie were seized yesterday by order of Surveyor Andrews. They are all partly owned The market for beef cattle yesterday was very dull, and the receipts were heavier than ever be

fore known, while prices were lower than for years, ranging from 4c. up to 81/4c. Milch cows were steady. Veals were firm. Sheen and lambe were 25c. a 50c. per head lower on the average though the range is much the same. Swine were steady. The total receipts were 5,902 beef cattle 132 cows, 463 yeals, 12,984 sheep and lambs, and

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales about 1,600 bales, closing with stiffness, on the basis Myc. for middling uplands. It was stated that a part of the recent arrivals from Liverpool had been sold for re shipment to that port. The flour market was again heavy, and closed at a decline of from 5c. to 10c. per Wheat was also heavy and lower, owing, in part o increased firmness in freights and diminished demand for Great Britain. The market closed about 2c. pet bushel lower, while sales were active here and to arriv at the concession. Corn was firmer and in good demand, while the market closed at 55c. a 56., chiefly at the latter figure, for good shipping lots of Western mixed. Pork was steady at \$14 50 a \$14 75, and at \$9 75 a \$10 for prime. Sugars were firm, with sales of 700 hlids. at prices given in another column. Coffee was firmly held, while the market was quiet. Freights to English ports were rather firm, while to Havre they were in good re quest at 25c, for wheat and 95c, for flour

The extracts which we give to-day from the English metropolitan press on the late noble letter of the Emperor of Russia to our government, expressive of his sympathy with the cause of our Union in this crisis, will be found by our readers to be exceedingly interesting and suggestive.

In these extracts it is conceded by the London Times that the Emperor of Russia speaks "as one in whom every American must recognise a natural and unchangeable friend;" that Russia and the United States, in common, for the period of forty years, "have claimed to them. selves peculiarly to be the nations of the future;" that they have both a common rivalry with the old countries of Western Europe. which they are now forced to look up to, by have hoped ere long to surpass; that England has particularly been regarded by these two young and aspiring nations with a feeling which, if it may not be called animosity, has been "certainly something more than mere emu lation." But the Times consoles England with its assurances that, what with the dangerous internal commotions of Russia, resulting from the emancination of her serfs, and what with the present state of Poland, which is as ready for secession as South Carolina itself, and what with the lessons of the Crimea and the Cancasus the Cyar is not in a condition to give any other counsels than those of peace. He does not and cannot stand in our way. Let us indulge him as a letter writer.

But the London Post-the special oracle and organ of Lord Palmerston—takes a graver view of this startling American letter of the Czar. The Post no longer beats about the bush, but flatly confesses the American grievances, and the designs and the fears of her Majesty's govermaent. The very first offence complained of is the sympathy of the people of the United States for Russia in hor late war with England and France-a sympathy under which our notions of neutrality were "so high and virtuous" that we "visited the enlistment of a few wretched Germeans, totally unauthorized by the government with the penalty of dismissing the Britisl Minister (Crampton) and interrupting all diplomatic communication between the two counrice." Of course, Russia is not forgetful of this service; but Lord Palmerston is extremely anxious to know what the Czar is talking about when he speaks of the great American Union as essential to the maintenance of the

"balance of power," This is a vital question to England; or, at least in her inordinate ambition, she so regards it. Her ministerial organ-accordingly inquires what "balance of power!" but instantly dis. covers the transparent fact that it is "the balance of power on the American continent., th of August, states that very great alarm | But, then, the question recurs, What right has | war yesterday. We see 'that Major General'

ing at that distant corner of Northwestern America which gives the Czar a footbold on this continent, and of which, "by the Convention of 1825, he was foolishly permitted to obtain possession." But this frozen bit of Russian territory in America is so remote and out of the way that it cannot constitute a claim to intervention. Hence this English ministerial organ infers that the Czar's appeal touching this "balance of power" "is a mere diplomatic flourish; or, perhaps, we should say, something like a diplomatic falsehood, to represent that Russia and the United States 'hold the extremities of the two worlds."

This will suffice to exhibit the effect upon the Cabinet of England of the honest and generous letter of the Czar to our government expressive of his wishes for the perpetuity of our Union. He holds up our Union, in conjunction with Russia, as a secure barrier gainst the insutiable ambition of England touching the "balance of power" on this continent; and Lord Palmerston comprehends the full import of this view of the subject. Re. verting to the late Russian war, he discovers the elements of a strong alliance between the United States and Russia, because it is founded upon their common interests of antagonism to the monopolizing pretensions of England in both nemispheres. The views of the Czar upon this natter may be denounced, as they are, by English official journals as "a studied insult" to their country; but they are only the more acceptable and valuable to us on this account. And where ore? Because of the indecent haste with which he British Cabinet interfered to assist our Southern rebels in their unboly enterprise to give to England the "balance of power" on this continent, through the disruption of our powerful Union into two, three or half a dozen petty

and contemptible independencies. With our original publication of this admiable letter of the Emperor Alexander, which as caused all this excitement, indignation blustering and threatening among the leading political journals of England, we took occasion to say that English statesmen would be "apt to recognise in this letter of instructions to the Lussian Minister at Washington a rebuke and warning entitled to respect." The sequel has proved the correctness of our anticipations. The gravity, chagrin and displeasure with which Lord Palmerston's organ has discussed the subject will satisfy the reader upon this point. It is only to be regretted that Mr. Seward, in his reply to Prince Gortchakoff, neglected to seize the opportunity for such an exposition of the strength of our government and the weakness of this Southern rebellion as would tend to strengthen the hopes of the Czar in the maintenance of our Union, and to make clear our righteous cause before even the hypocritical and unscrupulous Cabinet of England.

As it is, we think we have secured in these English opinions of the Czar's American letter virtual confession that Russia must henceforth be considered in any design on the part of England to play false to her professions of American neutrality.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RON LITHOGRAPHED. As a matter of course we do not publish anything concerning the battle of Bull run as news; but from the celebrity which it has acquired, not only in America, but over the whole world, whatever relating to it may possess the merit of novelty is worthy of attention. We shall therefore publish to-morrow a fao simile, as near as possible, of a map which we have just received from Richmond. This s both curious and interesting, and, in the absence of the official report of General Beauregard, which is supposed to be filed somewhere in the War Office, although the Southern newspapers have been calling for it in vain for some weeks post, is the semi-official rebel history of the battle. The mere fact of its being published in Richmond is, when we consider the sort of government there, a sufficient guarantee for its semi-official character. Not only are the positions occupied by the troops of ooth armies denoted on the map, but the time at which the various sections of the rebel forces came into action is clearly marked. We have thus something more than a bird's-eye view of the battle ground during the events which made the 21st of July, from daybreak till nightfall, memorable in the history of the present cam-

THE OFFICIAL CHARGES AGAINST FREMONT BY COLONEL BLAIR.-The New York Trilame accuses us of changing our opinion about General Fremont, and quotes largely from the columns of the HERALD to prove it. We could have saved our contemporary all this trouble by admitting that we have changed our opinion. We do not profess to be infallible. When we find we are in error we always hasten to correct it. Unlike party organ grinders, who can only play one tune as it is fixed for them, we make our own music, and give utterance to the truth, from day to day, as far as we can discover it. We want to be always right, and therefore change when we see that we have been wrong. In common with the whole community, we entertained high expectations of General Fremont as to his campaign in the West. We confess our disappointment. The reasons of our change of pinion may be found in the charges of Colonel

Blair, printed in another page. These charges are of the gravest nature; and, on the ground of some of them, notoriously true, we have changed our opinion of General Fremont, as we believe the vast majority of the people have done. To the Blairs he owed his omination for the Presidency, and to them he owes his present appointment in Missouri. The fact of his incapacity has compelled them to throw him overboard. For the sake of General Frement himself, as well as for the interest of the country and the government they ought to be investigated immediately. If half of them are proved to be true, then the government ought not to have a moment's hesiation in removing General Fremont; if they are all disproved, then General Fremont will be enabled to carry on the war in the West free from that load of pepular odium which now presses him down and necessarily impairs his Moleney. But, till this is done, it would appear to us that it is too great a risk to entrust him with the command of a campaign, the loss of which would involve the most serious consequences. We cannot afford any more dis-

THE NEW ENGLAND REGIMENTS .- Senator Wilson's regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. with a company of sharpshooters and a battery of artillery attached, received quite an ovation on its passage through this city to the seat of

ject? Prince Gortchakoff is undoubtedly hint- | tivities of the occasion, and we hope that he directed his attention particularly to the completeness of the equipments of the regiments and learned a lesson for home practice there from. All of the New England regiments go to the wars fully equipped, and with everything of the very best possible make and material. They have, also, their wagons and ambulances, with extra horses, and are, in short, in condition to take the field immediately. Has New York ever sent a regiment away in that style? We sincerely hope that our Gubernatorial Major General, while he praised the efficiency of Colonel Wilson's regiment, inwardly resolved to rival it with one from his own State, and that this resolve will soon be carried into action

> Opening of the Operatic Campaign-The Ullman Manifestoes.

Undaunted by the war and its uncertainties the Napoleon of the Opera has taken the field for a fall and winter campaign, and, after the manner of all great generals, announces his plans in several important proclamations, the text of which we are compelled to omit this morning in consequence of the pressure on our advertising columns. Surveying the fiscal difficulties before him with an experienced and cautious eye, he borrows a lesson from the financial policy of Mr. Chase, and adopts his expedient of a popular loan, dis guised, however, under another designation. In return for the aid which he solicits from the di: rectors and stockholders of the New York and Brooklyn Academies, as well as from the public generally, he does not propose to issue demand notes, like the government, but he will pay in notes on demand, and those of sterling vocal value. Like the Secretary of the Treasury, he appeals to the patriotic sentiments of his public. He reminds them how, under his regime, the interests of music have been advanced in this country. Although he has not grown rich upon his efforts, the taste for Opera has been widely diffused by them, and it has become a fixed institution of all our great cities. He points with instiffable pride to the great musical names whom he has been instrumental in introducing to American audiences. Sontage Piccolomini, Angri, Lagrange, Gazzaniga Adelina Patti, Laborde, Formes, Thalberg, Sivori, Henri Herz, Vieuxtemps, and various other musical celebrities, were brought out here under his direction. These facts he does not enlarge upon from any vain or selfish motive. His object in alluding to them is merely to establish his claim to the support of the publics of New York and Brooklyn the operatio benefits which he about to take at the two houses on the 17th, 19th, 21st and 29th of this month, being the only benefits that he has ever announced in the course of his long managerial career-upwards of sixteen years. The proceeds of these performances are to constitute a fund, with which it is hoped, the regular winter season can be entered upon in January without any apprehension of loss arising from the influence of political events.

We cordially endorse the statements and ob-

jects of this appeal. In the most prosperous times Opera has never done more than pay its expenses, and that not often. We do not recollect a single New York impresario who has come out in the long run a gainer by his enterprise In Europe, where Opera has an aristocracy to support it, it is but little more profitable to those who undertake it. Were it not for the government subvention granted to it in Paris and other continental cities it would, in fact, be wholly impracticable, In New Orleans the necessity of extraneous aid has been recognized to keep the Opera House open during the winter. The stockholders have subscribed the handsome sum of \$30,000, in addition to the regular subscription of \$750 a night, for a season of sixty performances, in view of the injurious political effect which the closing of the house would have on the secession interest abroad. We have equally strong notives for not wishing matters to appear worse with us than they really are. We have seen how eagerly every indication of the kind is seized upon to damage the Union cause in Eu-With business reviving rapidly, the theatres nightly crowded, and the hotels as well filled, or nearly so, as during the corresponding period of last year, we see no reason why we hould not have Opera as usual. We appreciate, nevertheless, Mr. Ullman's hesitation to accept heavy responsibilities in view of the uncertainties of the war and their influence upon his prospects; and therefore we agree with him that it is wise to provide against the possible fluctuations of public confidence which he apprehends. We have no doubt that the stockholders of the two academies, and the public at large, will respond liberally to his claim for their support at his approaching benefits, and that, thus fortified, he will be enabled to carry out the plans an nounced in his programme.

We gave on Monday last a full account of the Academy arrangements, and of the singers who are to compose the new Opera company for the winter season. We have nothing to add to it save the probability that Madame Charton will be the new prima donna. She will not. however, displace Miss Kellogg, whose progress-the result of hard study-since last season has been such as to develope to an astonishing extent the genius of which she afforded such marked indications on her first appearance here. Those who are competent to judge predict for her a fresh career of success, which must constitute her the permanent star of the season. If for no other reason than the generous readiness with which Mr. Illman affords a field to native talent, and backs up his appreciation of it by his resources, he merits the cordial support of the New York and Brooklyn public when, as in the present case, he finds it necessary to make a special appeal to their liberality.

The Election in Baltimore for City Councilmen.

Battistone, Oct. 9, 1881.

The City Council election to day was very quietly conducted. The rebeis made no opposition. The total vote polled reached 9,587. The whole Union ticket was elect-

The Obio State Election. The returns are very backward in being received. Twenty counties in different parts of the state give Toold, the Union candidate for Governor, 11,660.

The Iowa Election.

The returns of the lows election come in slowly. These eccived indicate the election of Kirkwood, republican

The tenth anniversary of this excellent society comes off this evening at the City Assembly Rooms, and will undoubtedly be a most pleasing entertainment. The Hon. C. C. Leigh is announced to deliver an oration on "The Life and Character of the Great Apactic of Temperance," and the Rev. Dr. Commings will read an original prom, written expressly for the occasion. Besides these attractions here will be a splendid ball and supper.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Tammany Hall Judiciary Convention The Democratic Judiciary Convention of the Tammany branch met last evening to complete their ticket and ominate candidates for the Judiciary. The proceeding throughout were very tame, but little interest seeming to be manifested in the result. The lobby was unusually

consequently the occupation of the "third" House in the way of canvassing was gone.

The Convention organized by electing Wm. E. Curtis, Fs;, President of the Board of Education, Chairman, and

Nathaniel Jarvis and George Jones, Secretaries.
On motion, Hon. Thomas W. Clerke was non Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. John R. Brady for the Court of Common Pleas, and as District Attorney, Neison J. Waterbury Waterbury.
On the nominations for Judges of the Superior Court ome contest was had, four different ballots having been

taken. The first ballot was as follows — A. D. Rossell. 22 J. M. Barbour. 21 C. L. Monell. 40 W. E. Curtis. 23 — Jones. 2 — Woodruff. 120 On the fourth ballott | Tarboart | Tarboart

nated.

A large number of candidates for the Marine Court were proposed and two ballots had. On the second ballot Ed. L. Hearn received sixty votes, lacking one of a nomination, when all the other candidates withdrow, and Mr. Hearn was nominated by acclamation.

After cheering the candidates the Convention adversed.

Meeting of the Republican Committee. At a meeting of the R-publican Central Committee last evening, Hon. E. Delafield Smith resigned the position of President, in a letter, stating as his reasons for the ac-Prosident, in a letter, stating as his reasons for the act, the pressing nature of his public duties as United States Instruct Attorney, and the questionable propriety of a prosecuting officer remaining at the head of a political organization. The committee unanimously passed a resolution, supported by Mesers. Erastus C. Benedict, Spencer, Cowdin and others, culogizing their late chairman "as a man, a citizen and an officer." The energy exhibited by Mr. Fmith in his office has already affected his health, and he is wise to release himself from other labors than those required by his official commission.

on motion of Mr. KEYSER, Sheridan Shook, Esq., was cleeted President, to succeed Mr Smith; and on motion of Mr. Burnsan, Elliot C. Cowdin, Est, was chosen Vice Fresident, in place of Mr. Shook. The transactions of the Republican Central Club have sometimes been errone usity impacted to this committee. The latter is the regular republican organization, and it appears to be conducted with a moderation for which its namesake is not diways distinguished.

The New York City Union Nominating Convention, authorized by the People's Syracuse Convention, met at the Cooper Institute last evening and nominated the follow ing ticket, the first three officers having been nominated

Por Sherif—S. B. Brown.
For District Attorney—A. Oakey Hall.
For County Clerk—Henry Genett.
For County—Moests. Ir. McFarlan, Fred. Olmstead,
Dr. Seely and Thos. II. Ferris.
For Judge of the Suprems Count—Judge Thos. W. Clerke.
Without making further nominations, the Convention seljourned until Friday evening.

Nominations for the State Legislature. Several of the republican and democratic conventions for the nomination of candidates for the State Legislature. met last evening in the various districts throughout the city. We subjoin a list of the nominees chosen last night together with the names of those previously nominal

NI STATE OF THE ST	NATORIAL NOMINATIO	DNS.
Corper Institute.		
Union.	Mount.	Remillions.
Faurth district.	Fourth district.	Fourth district.
	Christian B. Wood-	Touren mineract.
ruff, (D).	ruff.	
Fifth district.	Firek district.	*****
Fijen destrict.		Fifth district.
a T	Luke F. Cozans.	Thomas Little.
Sixth district.	Sixth district.	Biath district.
		Washington Smill
Seventh district.	Seventh district.	Secenth district.
Dr. R. B. Bradford.		Wm. Curtis Noye
Dist.	Assemblymen.	The state of the s
1	James Callaban.	-
	Dani, Leamy.	
-	Pelix Murphy.	
3. Henry Myers.	Store Annual State of the State	-
4	-	_
5		James W. Bush.
6	-	
£ =	Dan. Young.	Edward R. Phelps
8. —	-	
8. = 9. =		_
10. —		John H. Hilliard.
11	CESTIVITY CONTRACTOR	A Company of the Company
12	Patrick Daley.	John Lambrecht.
13	-	
14	-	Henry W. Northu
15	ALCOHOLD IN THE REAL PROPERTY.	
16. Dennis McCabe.	-	Dennis McCabe.
17. Honry A Savre	22	College

A. Sayre.

Dutchess County Politics.
Panemarea, Oct. 9, 1861.
Panemarea, Oct. 9, 1861.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Eleventh district met bere te-day, and unantimously nominated Wm. H. Tobey, of Kimerbook. A resolution strongly endorsing the course of Hon. J. H. Ketchum, Lie Sausterwas unanimously adopted. The Democratic Senatorial Convention also unminated to-day States L. Tompkins for the same office.

Return of Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition. arrival there vesterday of the reheaper tinged Stat vestel in which Dr. Hayes sailed from Beston on his las expedition to the Arctic regions, bringing back the com-mander and party all well, but reporting the deaths of two of their fellow voyagers. These two are Mr. August expedition, and Mr. Gibson Caruthers, the carpenter.

The expedition sailed from Boston on the 7th of July 1560, in the schooner United States, 146 tens berthen, which had had its name changed from that of Spring Hill. The plan was to proceed first to Upper Navick, in lat. 72 deg. 40 min. there to procure degs and furs, to leave that port about the end of July, and, proceeding through the middle in ... Smith's Straits about the 15th of August. It was calculated that the Grasummer would be exhausted in reaching that locality, the winter setting in early in September. From that time till March, 1861, they were to remain inactive; but, on the earliest return of sanshine, sledge parties were

to be formed and engaged in making explorations.

The expedition reached Smith's Straits about the 78th degree of north latitude, on the 26th of August, 1860, but found that the ice could not be penetrated and that the schooner could not reach any bigher. They wintered a Port Forlko, expecting to you into Smith's Sound when the ice would be molted in the summer. It was to this Sound. in I p titude 78 degrees 40 minutes, that Fr. Kane's vessel the Advance, had to be abandoned in May, 1865. But the Straits continued senied up, and so far as the navigation of the Sound formed part of the planait had to be aban-

those Dr. Hayes made explorations as far north as SI deg min.; about the same latitude that was reached by sledge parties in the last expedition commanded by Dr The objects of the expedition were:-
1. To explore further the open polar sea discovered by

Dr. Kane, and to determine its limits and character. Greenland and Grienell land.

3. To determine important questions relative to the meguetism, meteorology, natural history, and general physical features of the unexplored region north of Smith's straits.

The first object could not, of course, be accomplished on account of the ice blocking up the passage to Smith's Sound, but we may presume from Dr. Hayes' activity and determination, that the others have been, so far, at east, as it was possible to effect their accomplishment.

The expedition was composed as follows:-The expension was composed as follows:—
O-minateder—Tr. Fear J. Hayer.
Astronomer, and Second in Command—August Semitag.
Soiling Masier—S. F. Mocornick.
Mate—H. W. Podge.
Ceptain's Olerh—George F. Knorr.
Asistent Astronomer—Henry O. Radellif.
Carpenter—Gibson Caruthers.
Cabin Boy—Colon C. Starr.
Steward—Frank L. Harris.

Steinger-Frank I. Inc., Code-Colm William Miller, Harvey S. Greus-Charles McCormick, William Miller, Harvey S. fey wood, Thomas F. Browne, John McDonald and Thes. Mr. August Sonntag, whose doubt we are sorry to see

recorded, was an experienced veyager, a highly accomplished artist and a distinguished man of science. Me was engaged in the service of the government on the we believe, on Commodore Perry's Japan expedition. His death will grieve a large number of friends and ad-

We await with interest Dr. Hayes' report of the expe-

WANTER GARDEN-MAIS WALGOT'S RENEFIT.-Miss Maria Grace Walcot, the accomplished translator and adapter of the new comedy now playing at the Winter Garden-The Cup and the Lip"-takes a benefit to-night at that theatre. She deserves a generous appreciation and hearty support, and we trust she will have it.

IMPORTANT FROM EL'ROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

The Effect in England of the Letter of the Saar of Russia to President Lincoln.

It is Pronounced an Open Insult to Great Britain.

The Two Great "Nations of the Future" May Wrest the Balance of Power from John Bull.

Text of the Foreign Alliance Against Mexico.

&c.,

The screw steamship City of Washington, which sailed from Liverpool at one P. M. on the 25th, and from Queens town on the 26th ult., arrived here at an early hour yes terday morning.

The news is anticipated by the report of the Norwe

gian, which is one day later.

The City of Washington brings 603 bales of cotton on reight from Liverpool.

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The Czar's Letter on the American Rebellion.

[From the London Times, Sept. 24.]

The despatch of France fortschakoff to the Russian Minister at Washington will pobably increase the credit of the imperial diplomacy. It is undoubledly well timed and well expressed; it is dignified, it has an air of an entirely and it, moreover, causes a pleasurable surprise by exhibiting the predict and moderating the paceimen for publicans. The full text of the despatch is now before our readers, and they will perceive that, though it only repeats what clear-sighted Englishmen have said long since, yet the advice is given with an assumation of sincere good will which will possibly have so me effect on the policy of the American, and even call up a sentiment aim to gratisate. The hipperor takes it for grantot that the Americans will not mistake his coursel for efficious interference. He speaks as having authority, as being not only clear from any suspicion of rivalty or ill will, but at one in who accept American must recognise a natured and unchangedle friend. Waiting until the first burst of the storm has passed away, he appears with friendly digity to calm the fury of contenting factions. Listent one, he says—to the ruler of the empire which under widely different forms is animated by a spirit closely resembling your own; which has destines as great, an ambition as boundless, a policy as adult on the substand each other; there is a nidentity in our natures which makes us instinctively understand each other; there is a community of interests which belongs to your own Union. You cannot mistrust me. You know me well; there is an identity in our natures which makes us instinctively understand each other; there is a community of interests which he then also an admit of the future.

These strange allies have undoubtedly some admiration at his time. It has felt that such a despatch at that of Prince Gortschakoff would be taken

Sales which are thus held in these by the same powerful nationality.

To give the world a proof that the sympathy constantly are word by the Czar Nicholas still exists at the Russian Court, and to strengthen his influence among a people who must always have a high place among nations, are, no doubt, the motives which have caused the Emperor Alexander to dictate this remarkable despatch. The people of the Northern States say very justly, "Come what may, we are twenty millions." These twenty millions what may, we are twenty millions. volume Northern States say very justify what may, we are twenty millions." These two lone are rich, active, and, when peace comes gain powerful, even though there be another by with another President on the North Americant. The Russian Emperor does well to hold them the hand of friendship, and to speak and cordinally. It must be acknowledged the process childred countries of Barrent. and cordisily. It must be acknowledged that in the more civilized countries of Burope there has been no very strong current of sympathy visible. Not only England, of whom anything had might be expected, but even the old ally of Americans, France, and Germany and Ireland, the birthplace of so many mil-times of clineaue, have been somewhat wanting in enthu-siasm. Europe has locked upon the strongle with aston-ishment, and yet with calmiress. Buttles between fede-rations and Confederates, rival Presidents and Congressors, department or transfer seed other in the name of menuter government, remind us too seriously of certain chronio wars among other republican communities of the same continent. Nor here rebern olds to shout for the success of those who, with affecting opposition to slacery, are in areas in defence of a constitution which permits clavery in every portion of the United States territory. The Emperor of Russia has, therefore, the advantage of being aimost the first to express benevolent wishes and indicate a right of course.

Russia has, therefore, the advantage of being almost the first to express benevolent wishes and indicate a rightful course.

So completely, however, do the counsels of the Emperor agree with those which have been given from this country, that one might at first sight believe that some "transaction" was intended, and that Prince Gortchskoff's despatch, like a pumphie, by Lagueroninor, was ment to smooth the way to a settlement. But such a supposition would, we doubt not, be whelly incorrect. The answer of Mr. Seward, though courteers and testifying to the pleasure which the Americans Bel at the advances of the Car, gives no hope that any notion of peace is entertained. It will be observed, also, that Prince Gortchaskoff does not even venture to hope that the Union can be inconsidiately reconstructed, or that negotiations can have any other end than the recognition of the Confederates, in a hope that after a time the two sections of the republic may find it to their interest to come together again. The Bussian government does, indeed, strongly urge the two parties to compose their differences for language of Prince Gortchakoff is precisely that of the democratin politicians. In spite of the diversity of their constitutions and their interests, and even in consequence of that diversity, the States are bound together. In any even the seculices they might impose on themselves to maintain the Culon are not to be compared with those which dissolution would being with it." But in the next paragraph we have the real thought of the diversity of their constitutions and their microstanty to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the diversity part to be taken by a proof and obstimate people. More blood moss be shed and more treasure squandered before the counces of St. Peterriburg will be Ristered to in the Northern States.

From the London Post (government organ), Sopt 24-1 But one of the most singular episodes which has marked

blood most be shed and more treasure squandered before the councels of St. Petersburg will be listened to in the Northern States.

From the London Post (government organ), Sept. 24.] But one of the meet singuisr episodes which has marked the American civil war is the gratiitous advice which the Emperor of Ressia has been pleased to offer to the Cobines at Washington. We all remember that during the late Patients were the greenment and efficient of the Intel State capused the strongest ampathy in force of the enemy of this country. So high and stifucous were their notion of neutrality that they visited the entatuent of a few weekend Germans, to half without the post of the countries. This cloud passed away: but Russia at displaying the force of the zeroic, were at the very someon when secondary is an accomplished fact, steps in, and through the aspace of Rosen Sciences, the Russian Minister at Washing the Union should be dissolved, says in, and through the desire of power will be desired to contrict on. If the Union by means of compromize and consideration. If the Union by means of compromize and consideration. If the Union should be dissolved, says Prince Gortschakoff, the balance of power will be desired as a very later of the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, appear called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community of interest and symapour called to a manoral community